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week last year, and from Jan. 1 to date \$201,097,999, against \$227,325,872 for the corresponding period in 1892.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 26.—The York mills, at Saco, will shut down Saturday for two weeks, owing to overproduction.

mour, Ind., committed suicide by taking arsenic. She was afraid of being punished for some slight indiscretion.

The turpentine steamer Charles, bound for Philadelphia from Bogue inlet, N. C. was lost at sea. Captain Ireland and crew of three men are missing.

its doors. No statement has been made as yet. No excitement prevails, and the three other banks in the city are prepared for any run that may follow.

visit Massillon, Wednesday, August 2.
Consultation and examination free and
strictly confidential in the private par-
lor of the Conrd Hotel, one day only.

BILL NYE'S VISITOR.

WILLIAM WRITES FEELINGLY OF A MERRY LITTLE MOUNTAIN MAID.

And Talks Confidentially to Mr. Thurber. Letter From a Sixteen-year-old Who Requests an Autograph—Conjugation of the Verb "Done."

[Copyright, 1888, by Edgar W. Nye.] BUCK SHOALS, N. C., ARDEN POSTOFFICE, July.

It is now that everything is in full leaf in this country. A young woman a trifle over 7 feet high comes to my shop on the French Broad and sells me berries. Once my wife was away, and I did not know how we were fixed for berries. Berries, both black and straw and rasp, are sold here at 5 cents per big quart and hulled ready for the table at that. They are good all summer.



SHE SAT DOWN. "Sit down on the porch, Bessie," I said, "and converse."

She sat down, but still remained taller than I was. I never saw a longer waisted person or one who was so uniformly of one size all the way down, as my friend Comstock says—not Anthony, but another man altogether. She had a chest like a grasshopper, and as she sat there with her long, sad face, reminding me of a horse with a sunbonnet on, I said to myself: "Shall I buy these berries, and let her go home or wait till my wife comes and discovers us conversing and then remains forever unhappy? Shall I break up our happy home or not?"

She looked hungry too. She was, I would say that, regarding her from a Scriptural standpoint, she was without form and void.

The red bugs seemed to annoy her a good deal on the ankles. That is how I came to learn that her calves were on the front side. She reminded me of a Staten Island ferryboat—you couldn't always tell whether it was going over to Staten Island or returning.

She was a merry little mountain maid. I think they call her here Splayfoot Sal, but it may be another girl who gathers berries and has that name. I am not sure. She is the Tarheel Sequoia of Ticktown. It would do you good to see her guileless ways. Some day you will marry a low set man with 11 dogs, and they will live on wild cucumbers and blackberries and rear their young, and they will never laugh, and he will never get asphyxiated unless some neighbor in the feed business asphyxiates him with a double barrel shotgun, and their lives will be as even and as devoid of incident as they would be in the penitentiary.

Yet they will be content. Never having seen Tiffany's store, they will not yearn for any of his goods. Never having boarded at Delmonico's, they will actually prefer bacon and corn bread or hominy. Two friends of Splayfoot Sal went into Asheville to work at Oakland heights. They did well for a month. Then they came to Miss Vaughan and said they guessed they'd have to quit.

"What's the matter?" asked Miss V.

"Well, we can't live on this here truck you give us to eat."

"Why don't you get the same that we all do? What do you have to eat?"

"Why, we get beefsteak and white flour bread and veal and lamb meat and knickknacks. Then don't sustain folks. They just tantalize 'em."

"What do you want?"

"Why, bacon and corn bread. There's somethin' to it, but we can't work here week after week on goodies. We want somethin' that won't 'vanish itself away' in a hour or two."

One old lady took a bite at the same place one day, being a sort of pensioner on the bounty of the proprietress. Miss V. gave her some vanilla ice cream. The old lady kept talking and running on about times and how hard they seemed. Then after swigging her knife aimlessly around and standing it up on the table while she swooped down on the vanilla ice cream and spread some of it on her bread, talked some more, ate some more and then burst out with:

"Gosh, Emille, how cold yer butter is!"

And yet these plain people are as contented as Thurber of Washington, who is private secretary for President Cleveland. Thurber does not grieve the glad more blithely than do these simple children of the vales of Pisgah and the covey clearings and settlements of Roan mountain. Of course I do not know Mr. Thurber, but Mr. Cleveland has promised me a letter to him, and I shall hope to call his attention to the pure joy that comes not of unbridled powers alone. To him it is pleasant, of course, to mold an administration or make up an itinerary for the president. But let us pause, Thurber, pause to consider that, stirred up and vexed and worried over holding up one side of the great national fabric as you are, especially when the president is out of town, we are 92,500,000 miles from the sun, and we only get one two-billionth of his solar heat. Other worlds get the balance.

Think of that, Thurber, when you put on your black chamber sleeves and reign. I could imagine Robert Browning calling for you if he were here and waiting out in the front entry quite a long time while you quarreled with the cabinet or

told one of them who was a little unruly to remain with you after the others had gone home. I say I could imagine Robert cooling his heels and shaking the water out of his umbrella in the front entry of the White House waiting to get in, but, failing even to do that, then going sadly away, while in the distance he could hear you pouring out a volley of oaths on Mr. Cleveland. Then I hear the gentle, quiet voice of the poet as he quotes from himself:

And yet I deem that God is not disquieted. Do you realize, Thurber, that you and I and the German emperor are only worms in the vast economy of nature?

Do you understand that men struggle to the close of a long lifetime and are never heard of? That they study and work to get even an opportunity to appear on the stage, think a thought and retire? Do you consider the fact that they fail even in that?

Why should you and I try, Thurber, to be great stars and be well fixed, when the nearest fixed star is so far away that it takes three years for its light to reach us, and he is not so very well fixed either?

We should not overestimate ourselves, Thurber. We should be modest. Look at the pictures made to represent me. Would you stand that, Thurber? No, indeed!

Here is a boy who writes me on a postal card, notwithstanding the ruling in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Reports in Bingham versus Hingham, page 205—viz., that correspondence purported to have been carried on by means of postal cards is not admissible as evidence, the court having dismissed the case with costs because the evidence hung upon matter written on a postal card.

He reminds me of you, Thurber, in the way he reprimands his superiors and smugs them and saucers them by postal card for laxness in sending two autographs at once—one for himself, I presume, and one for the cigars.

DEAR MR. NYE: I sent you a letter on the 22d day of February asking for two of your autographs. I enclosed a recent stamp. Now, I do not see why I have not received a reply. Is it because you are, as I have heard is the case with all humorists, unwilling to oblige me, or is it for some other reason? Pray relieve my mind by replying and sending two autographs, and a big bag of years of age and go to the high school. Yours truly, ALEX. L.

You do wrong, in the first place, in signing yourself Alex L. or Smart Alex L. Aleck MDCCCXCIII would be more appropriate, for I have other such postal cards.

But I will not try to brave it out, Aleck. I alone am to blame. It is better to expose myself in the paper and let the whole world know what a wretch I am.

Aleck, I was unworthy of your trust. I used the stamp you sent me. I enclose it. I wrote to my grandmother in Wisconsin and put that stamp on the letter. You know how times have been since.

I could not write to you and tell you what I had done. I was unable to right the great wrong or even confess it to you. Have pity on me, Aleck I, aged 18—have pity and let it go.

You speak harshly of humorists. That does not concern me. Your cold stars per postal card fall harmlessly on my massive skull. When you revile the farmer, I write and squirm, but your attacks on the humorist do me good.

Hop on 'em, Aleck! They deserve it. They would be improved by it. Write them on the back of a postal card frequently. But go easy on us farmers. You can have no idea, Aleck, what a shrinkage there has been in values. It applies to everything. A week ago I had a World's fair watermelon! Yesterday I went down to glout over it. It had shrunk to a little dead melon that had been tapped twice!

Do not write me any more, however, Aleck. I do not build up a correspondence generally with those who write me for two autographs.

There is another reason why in later years I have neglected my autograph friends, and I am sorry and ashamed to admit it herein public, but the consumptive young man who did my best autograph fell suddenly dead.

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PRISON PAST TENSE.
Singular—I done gone done it. Thou or you done gone done it. He done gone done it. Plural—We done gone done it. You done gone done it. They done gone done it.
POSSIBLE PRISON PAST TENSE OF VERB DONE.
Singular—I might, could, would or should of done it. Thou or you might, could, would or should of done it. He might, could, would or should of done it. Plural—We might, could, would or should of done it. You might, could, would or should of done it. They might, could, would or should of done it.
PECULIAR PRISON PAST TENSE OF VERB DONE.
Singular—I might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it. Thou or you might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it. He might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it. Plural—We might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it. You might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it. They might, could, would or should of jest plumb done gone and done it.

Bill Nye

P. S.—The expense of smoking three 5-cent cigars per day for 50 years is \$34.102.14; for 100 years, \$108,324.28; for 200 years, \$216,648.56. This sum carefully deposited in a private bank would maintain five officers of the bank well for four years in Toronto. B. N.

Something In Prospect.

A ragged colored boy about 13 years old sat on the sidewalk in the full glare of the noonday sun with his back against the board fence. A very solid old man, walking with great dignity, came along and halted to look the urchin over and enquire:

"Boy, hain't I dun seen yo' sumwhar befo'?" Haint yo' de widder Taylor's son?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"An what yo' loafin' round yere in dis fashion fur?"

"Am dat yo' bizness?" saucily demanded the boy.

"Am it? Am it? Waal, I should declar to reckon it am it!"

"What yo' got ter do 'bout it?"

"What I got to do 'bout it? Why, boy, yo' don't 'pear to know me! Permit me to introduce myself as de gen'l'man who has bin cordin' yo' mudder fur de las' three weeks in who's dan givine to marry her dis cavin' an become yo' step-fadder! Look out fur me 'bout 7 o'clock tomorrow mornin', boy! I ze givine to begin at dat airly hour to make yo' wish yo'd nebber bin bo'n into dis yere stait of Alabama to sho' yo' peartness!"—Detroit Free Press.

Heartless.



Clara—Why are you so bitter against him—just because he proposed and you refused him?

Maudie—The wretch! He said he would never ask me again.—Vogue.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Tommy was getting well of the measles and his mother was properly careful lest he should be allowed to expose himself.

"Is Tommy still out in that cold garden, Bridget?" she asked toward night fall.

"No, mumm, he's come in."

"Where is he?"

"Sure am I haven't seen him, mumm, but I know he's come in, 'cause the cat's got on top of the tea cupboard."—Exchange.

He Loved His Horse.

Colonel Yerger—Sam, you must be very careful when you feed the horses. Always speak to a horse before you touch him or he may get scared and let fly both heels at your head.

Sam Johnson—Yes, sah, I'll be keeferful.

Colonel Yerger—I hope you will. I don't care to have a lame horse on my hands.—Texas Siftings.

A Joke on the Nurse.

This story is about Philipina twins. The nurse was giving them a bath. Later, hearing the children laughing in bed, she said:

"What are you children laughing about?"

"Oh, nothing," replied Edna, "only you have given Lath two baths and haven't given me any."—Philadelphia Post.

An Ingenious Theory.

"They say a woman can't keep a secret."

"They do say so."

"Well, I think women are too much blamed in this matter. It isn't the woman that gives away the secret. It is the people she tells it to who let it out."—New York Press.

Unfortunate.

"Palette is in hard luck," said one artist to another.

"How?"

"He painted a picture of the grate in his room and got it so natural and life-like that a new servant he had threw a scuffle of coal through it and ruined it."—Tit-Bits.

A Class Day Episode.

"What do you think Sister Lucia says about you, Jack?"

"Don't know, I'm sure."

"Well, she says that you're my Harvard souvenir spoon."

"Hum! That's all right so long as you don't put me in the soup."—Boston Beacon.

TWO FAIR CYCLERS.

HOW THEY TESTED WITCHES LONG, LONG AGO.

A Visit to an Old Abbey—Two Bright Girls and Their Interesting Experiences. A Message to Patsy Moore—The Mother's Loving Heart.

(Special Correspondence.)
WHALLEY, England, July 13.—We wheeled into this ancient, quaint little village several days ago and decided that we must stop for a few days. I think it was the latticed window frames that did it, aided by the ivy covered black houses, the whole making a strange yet picturesque scene bathed in the light of the setting sun.

We hunted up lodgings and obtained them of a prim little woman in a prim little house. "You're very dusty," she exclaimed, eyeing us somewhat askance. I humbly acknowledged that we were, and she bustled briskly about hunting up brushes and then led the way to her back yard. Here she gave us such a brushing and shaking that every particle of dust was soon put to flight.

"Will ye find yourselves, or shall I do for ye while you stay?" she asked, which might as well have been Greek for the matter of our understanding it in the least. Observing the somewhat daft expression on our faces, she changed the form of her interrogation and said, "I mean, wi' ye find your own meat, or wi' I get it for ye?" And I hastened to say that we would much prefer she "should do for us." Next morning bright and early we start out to "see the sights."

We first hunt up the old church, and it takes our combined strength to push open the massive iron gate which opens into the "sleeping ground of the dead" surrounding the imposing old sanctuary.

TESTING A WITCH.

We spend the entire forenoon in and about the old church, and the afternoon was devoted to the old abbey ruins, which are nothing but a mass of stone walls, fragments of turrets, towers and shrines. A part of the main building has been kept in repair and is now occupied by the present owner of the abbey for herself.

The shades of night were falling fast and a thin fog was settling down over the little village when we finally returned to our comfortable lodgings. Standing before the window, looking idly out into the dreaminess, I am suddenly interrupted by our little landlady. "Dye see the one tall tree standing on yon little rise o' ground?" pointing as she speaks to a distant hill rising abruptly out of the stretch of field before us.

"Yes, I see it."

"Well, that hill is called Whalley Nab, and that's the tree from which they hung the witches long time ago. They gi' it the name of 'Frier tree' 'cause John Parsley was hung from it, and in that river," pointing to a little stream that meanders through the field, "they tested the witches."

"How was that done?" I inquire breathlessly, for I am getting interested. "They tied their two thumbs together and their two big toes; then they threw them in the river, and if they sank to the bottom at once they weren't witches, but if they floated on top they were dragged out, hurried up the hill and hung from the tree. The limb on which they were hung is dead. God cursed it, and it died."

I looked at the tree. It was tall and upright, but now dimly outlined against the gray sky and looking rather ghastly as seen through the fog and mist, with the Calder river rippling along through the garden meadow at its feet. It would never do to be so near a spot of such historical interest and fall to visit it.

"It is so late and growing dark fast. Why not wait till morning?" pleaded Edith.

"But we must take an early start in the morning, and you know that means no time for anything but getting ready."

So, catching up our bats, we are soon on our way across the fields. It is gloomier even than we expected, for the long English twilight is drawing to a close, rapidly hastened by the fog. Our road lies close to the forest that bounds the field on one side, and we hasten along on the outer edge of the path, every now and then casting furtive and apprehensive glances into the dark and silent depths of the wood.

We give a half suppressed scream as a startled bird flutters suddenly in the grass at our side and some creature of the night darts rapidly across our path and disappears in the forest. As we turn a sudden curve we come upon an old forsaken house standing on the edge of the wood. A thick mass of shrubbery almost hides it from view, but the absence of doors and windows and the general air of desolation which is always attendant on deserted houses are easily distinguishable through the gloom. To our surprise we discern the figure of a woman emerge from the house and advance swiftly toward us. I glance nervously behind me, but the curve we have turned has completely hidden the village, and we are alone.

As we meet the two men they fix us with sharp glances and stop to look after us as we hasten on. We reach the Nab at length and stand in the old tree that has lent its branches aid in so much wrong and misery to years gone by. With the exception of the one dead branch the two trees are sturdy and towers far above the others. Directly beneath the dead branch the grass grows, though everywhere else the Nab there is a luxuriant growth.

As I speculate on the cause of this

am concluding that this was also included in the curse I hear an exclamation from Edith. Turning, I behold the two men we had met climbing up the Nab in our direction from the opposite side we had come. We are seized with a panic, and clutching each other's hands we scurry down the hill and hide ourselves toward home, casting nervous glances over our shoulders from time to time and finally breaking into a run as we see the mysterious figures still following us in the distance. We gain the village at length and wander about the streets for a time, lest our inquisitive landlady shall wonder at our speedy return, then go home and to bed.

The next morning as I step into the little postoffice to mail our letters I find our two followers of the previous evening intent on the same business. They evidently recognize me, for an amused and quizzical smile flashes over their faces. Seen in the light of day, the men surely looked perfectly harmless, but then how were we to know?

As we bade our landlady goodbye she beckoned me into an inner room. I followed wondering, she closed the door carefully behind her, then said in a low tone:

"Do ye know my Patsy? I could na bear to have ye go till I'd asked ye, an my man made me promise I'd do so."

"Well, who is Patsy, and where is he?"

"Sure, he's me own boy, is Patsy Moore, and he's somewhere in America if he's live. I don't rightly remember the name of the place where he went to first, but he wrote a whole page ivy month when he first got there, but now it's been two whole years since ever a word has come from him, and we dinna know if he's dead or live."

Her features worked convulsively, and she wiped her tear filled eyes with the corner of her dark print apron.

"Now, if ever ye come across him in your travels, wi' ye just tell him to write a bit of a letter to his old father and mother? It's not for long we'll be here, and it's sad waiting for what's so long in coming." I cheered her as best I could and promised to deliver her message if possible.

Now, then, Patsy Moore, wherever you may be, if these lines meet your eyes, you will do well to sit you down and pen a long and loving letter to the parents who have spent weary days and nights looking and longing for a "white winged message" from the lad who's over the sea. CARRIE L. HODSDON.

OUR OWN AUTOCRAT.

Dr. O. W. Holmes, Wit, Poet and Philosopher, at Eighty-four Years.

(Special Correspondence.)
BOSTON, July 20.—In a little more than four weeks Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will enter upon his eighty-fifth year. In one of his remissive moods not long ago this venerable poet and philosopher, who is now at his summer home in Beverly Farms, said:

"Nathaniel Parker Willis was in full bloom when I opened my first portfolio more than 55 years ago. Fifty years are just enough to make everything hopelessly old fashioned and not enough to give anything the charm of real antiquity."

"A half century at best is but a half baked bit of ware. Willis was young, already famous. He was tall. His hair was of a light brown color and waved in luxurious abundance. His cheeks were as rosy as if painted to show behind the footlights. He was dressed with artistic elegance. He was something between a reminiscence of Count d'Orsay and an anticipation of Oscar Wilde."

"At that earlier time Willis was by far the most prominent American author. Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Halleck, Drake, had done their best work. Long-



DR. HOLMES AT EIGHTY-FOUR.

fellow was not yet conspicuous. Lowell was a schoolboy. Emerson was unheard of, and Whittier was beginning to make his way against writers with better educational advantages than his own, whom he was destined to outlive and outdo."

One of his contemporaries in the early days says of him, "He seemed to think in poetry, and his ideas appeared to come in rhymed sentences. These poems have, since passed through many editions and in England have been received with as much if not more favor than any American work. His most characteristic productions, however, are undoubtedly the series begun in The Atlantic Monthly of 1857 under the name of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' and followed by 'The Professor' and 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table.' They are conceded to be the most original of modern literary works and probably indicate the high water mark of American humor. The intellectual material of the Autocrat is so ingeniously arranged as to allow him to blend serious thought with badinage, to be wise or witty at will.

It need not be told that even in his old age he preserves the geniality and freshness of his youth. In fact, the secret of his long life may be said to consist in the calm flow of kindly impulses, which like the river that ripples against the garden front of his Beacon street mansion, has rarely been ruffled by a storm. At the age of 60, he was as vigorous when he was 30, at 70 he was as active as if he were resting at the half century point, and at fourscore he still preserves the sprightliness of a nature that never has been disturbed by the rude jarrings of misfortune. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S For All Blood Diseases.

BLOOD SEARCHER

Never Fails.

People who want the News while it is News look for it in "The Independent."

THE FARM LEDGER.

The publishers have secured at great expense A Premium for its Country Readers

Which will be given to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews with extra cost. The premium is a Farm Ledger designed especially for this purpose.

It Contains

a time book, and is so ruled and provided with printed directions as to enable every farmer to keep his accounts in business-like form, and to know at the end of six or twelve months just where he stands.

The price of this Ledger is one dollar.

It cannot be obtained by itself for less than that sum

The price of The Weekly Independent is also one dollar

The publishers give both for the price of one, when taken together.

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

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with a large stock of

Seythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

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THE BEST COUGH CURE

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A WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at a rate of \$1.00 per week. By mail, \$1.00 per week, \$4.00 per month, \$12.00 per quarter, \$36.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents. In advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

The "safety" bicycle is sometimes a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Coxey says that we want more money, and to that extent he is right. We do.

Some times in history the powers that be will secure the streets at least once a day. There will probably be very few of us left when that time comes.

Accepting for a moment the fallacy that the tariff has not succeeded in keeping up the price of wool, then the tariff is not a protective tariff, and is not paid by the consumer. See?

Possibly our prohibition friends have not taken notice of the fact that under the Dow law the number of saloons in Stark county has decreased from 339 to 283 in one short year. Perhaps restriction does sometimes restrict.

The editor of the Alliance Review is probably home from the fair for he says that the man who wears a pair of tight shoes to the World's Fair is a very foolish man. Indeed, it is very foolish to wear shoes that are uncomfortably tight at any time.

A few drops of gum thrown into the water with which the face is washed will exfoliate the skin and cause a change of color to come to the surface of pale cheeks. - New York World.

As a hot weather recipe this can be recommended over the application of gin in a more conventional manner.

There are about a dozen churches around here for the cleaning of souls, but there is not a public bathing pavilion near Meyer's lake for purifying the body. (He who would be a genuine philanthropist would erect a bath house and give out free tickets.)

What has the tariff to do with wages? Well the Amalgamated Association has just completed its tin makers' scale, and it provides for a reduction to the wage earners in exact proportion as the tin tariff may be reduced. Oh no; the tariff has nothing to do with your wages!

It was discovered at the Milwaukee convention of green glass blowers that "stocks on hand, with the exception of fruit jars, were lower than usual, and while the financial situation and possible tariff changes might affect the trade there was no immediate condition of threatening aspect."

The Canton News Democrat quotes appropriately some paragraphs as these: "If we must have a single money standard in this country, it should be of silver rather than of gold. A single standard of silver would not be a wholly unmitigated calamity; it would have some advantages."

But where is the News-Democrat standing? Is it for free coinage of one or both metals or neither?

By free silver is discarded as money. Let me better money be substituted. Gold is good enough in its place, but it is too scarce to answer for the money of the world. The withdrawal of silver as money, without treasury notes or some other good money taking its place, will prove disastrous. Let the Democratic congress go slow and be very cautious. Do not leave the landmarks until something better beyond is sighted. - Potte's Patriot, New Lisbon.

Petroleum V. Nabby once recommended "good oak tanned leather." Perhaps Mr. Potts is that kind of a financier.

The editor of the Carroll Chronicle advises his readers, nearly all of whom are wool growers to hold their clip for an advance. To thirty cents. While there is something commendable in wanting to keep your courage up, it is brought to go to the extent of encouraging those who cannot afford to lose money, to pursue a business course almost certain to prove disastrous. Wool cannot possible advance to thirty cents for some years to come. The tendency is downward. The prospect of free wool has already greatly depressed the market price, and when the tariff duty is removed, and the party in power is pledged to remove it, it is absolutely certain to drop lower. There is no politics in this matter, and the wool growers had better not follow the advice of those who are only interested in wool so far as it affects the fortunes of this or that party.

THE COAL QUESTION

It is important to the miners as well as to the operators of the Massillon district that the labor cost of producing coal throughout the state be equalized. It is absolutely certain that the miners of the Massillon district receive more pay than those of any other

in Ohio, and if this difference is not as it is alleged, measured by increased difficulties involved in bringing the coal to light, then the operators of the other districts should be forced to come up to the Massillon level. It is plain to everyone that if an unfair differential does exist it must interfere with the marketing of Massillon coal, striking therefore at the earning capacity of the miners.

The miners and the operators have appointed a joint committee to arrive at the facts as to the cost of mining a ton of coal in the various districts of the state, and this committee has already come to grips in trying to determine the items that should enter into cost. The committee is in the sulks, and has adjourned without doing anything. It is important that something should be done, and the statement that rational men are unable to agree upon the points covering the cost of mining coal, strikes the casual reader as rather weak. The importance of the issue demands further effort, and it is to be hoped that the miners of the Massillon district, who are most deeply interested, will insist upon a reopening of the question.

THOSE MIDWAY DANCES.

The dancing masters of America in convention assembled have proved against the immoral dances being given in the Midway Plaisance. In the letter of protest it is said that: "The style of movements practiced by these so-called Algonian and other women is a nothing too objectionable for people of refined taste to countenance. It is a depraved and immoral exhibition. It may well be styled an outrage to allow such an exhibition and rate it under the head of dancing. It is no other than a slightly modified version of the orgy practiced and known in Spain as 'Cienca,' which was carried into that country by the Moors in the eleventh century, and which was finally forbidden by a royal edict to be practiced in any part of Spain. Are we to understand that a thing deemed too vicious to be allowed to live in Spain in the eleventh century is good enough for an exhibition in America in the nineteenth century?"

Henry Watterson hit the nail on the head when he asserted that half the attractiveness of the Plaisance depended upon the wickedness sanctioned by the authorities. As a matter of fact it is not half so bad as it is represented to be. Very good people like to see these very bad things because of their presence in the Columbian exposition gives them a temporary respectability.

WORK AND WAGES.

The people were told last fall that the defeat of Harrison meant poor work and lower wages. They laughed then. They declared that work would continue as usual, and that their labor unions could keep their compensation. How is it today? Let the idle workmen of Stark county answer. When thousands of you offer willing arms and find nothing for them to do, think you that wages will be maintained? Can organization, be it ever so effective, put a silent whet in motion? Your hope lies in organization. - Republican organization, and a return to the teachings and policies that built up the empty factories of today. Abram S. Hewitt, late Democratic leader in congress, ex mayor of New York, and himself a manufacturer, in discussing the condition of this iron and steel trade this week said:

"There is nothing left to do but to reduce wages. One cannot be obtained any cheaper; coal and everything else are as cheap as possible; so wages must come down. We have not become confronted with this problem yet, but only yesterday our manager from one of the mills was here to ask me what to do in the face of the present situation. We will run until our capital is exhausted, for the natural function of capital is to employ labor. But when we are down to the last dollar there will have to be a change; and when we ask for a reduction it will be of 8 to 15 percent, but nearer to 25 or 50 percent. It would be very agreeable to us to shut down whenever the men want it."

We are being taught a painful lesson, all the more so as it strikes at those who labored to avert the unhappy day. But it teaches us anew the good old maxim, "Let well enough alone," and when we have recovered from the existing depression, and abandoned the false prophecies and blind leaders, we will seek for political excitement in new issues, less likely to affect our lives and action.

All of Them Writing.

The Democratic patriots who will figure in the next county convention, are the following: Amos B. Mase, of Bethlehem township; Wm. A. Gentry, of Canton; and Jacob E. Mentzer, of Navarre, candidate for sheriff; Cyrus Stoner, of Massillon, candidate for treasurer; Otto E. Young, of Massillon, and John H. Spence, of Canton, candidates for probate judge; Jesse Teeters, Patrick Seaton and John Joseph, of Alliance, candidates for county commissioner; S. Richer and Samuel Burgess, of Canton, candidates for representative; El Souxner and Harry Webb, of Canton, and John Sheets, of Jackson township, candidates for infirmity director.

Excursion to Cleveland.

To "Carnival of Venice" and the races, tickets \$2.00 round trip. Buy your tickets of Bahney-Spalding Co.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

THE SILVER LAW IS NOT ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

A Probable Change in the Tariff Has Caused the Closing Down of Mills and Factories from Maine to California - What the Minority Will Not Do.

MASSFIELD, O., July 24 - Senator John Sherman does not take a highly optimistic view of the business situation. "Of course," said he, "I have my own ideas about what is best to be done, but until these whose appointed task it is to settle these things have suggested what they desire carried out, it would be unbecoming, and, as I said, improper to propose remedies and venture opinions, as, for instance, Mr. Bland has done. This continual heaping of fuel upon the fire does no good. It keeps the country in a state of unrest."

"The Republicans in congress for one thing, will not dare do what the Democratic party, under similar circumstances, would certainly do. That is, they will not seek to compromise the dominant party at the expense of the country, and that was precisely the course the Democratic party pursued when it had the opportunity. The Democratic position of friendship to the free coinage of silver was largely assumed in order to cripple the Republican party, by winning over the support of a large number of Republican senators from the silver states. Thus by securing a segment of the Republican representatives a policy was forced upon the party as a whole was powerless to prevent. In this congress the Republican minority will do what it believes to be right, and thereby lies the difference between the two great organizations."

"The financial situation is just now a little easier. Banks have been strengthening themselves, but at the cost of the borrowing class. Manufacturers need and cannot get money and naturally they close down. But while the money stringency affects all lines of business to some extent, it is not to be blamed for all our troubles. The closing down of wool and cotton mills everywhere, the depression of the market for raw wool and the general unwillingness of manufacturers to operate except for immediate necessities is plainly attributable to uncertainty as to proposed tariff changes, and so long as that uncertainty continues the industrial stagnation will also. There is nothing at all strange about it - it is the inevitable consequence of the late election."

Senator Sherman, while recently making a visit in which he is personally interested, said, in reply to the suggestion that it might be well to hold off until next year:

"No, better close now. I'm thinking that may be a good deal earlier to act now than a year hence. We're not going to get out of this as easily as we got into it."

Mr. Sherman has little faith in the President's ability to secure the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver law by a decisive majority.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Michael Wantz, a Well-Known Citizen Passed Away During the Night.

Michael Wantz, who has for many years been a resident of Massillon, was found dead in bed Monday at his home in Richville avenue. Mr. Wantz, who was 76 years old, has been a sufferer for several years from kidney trouble, but for the past week or more has been feeling in better health. He retired rather early Sunday night, and was sleeping peacefully at half past nine, through his room. He was called at his usual hour of rising this morning, but as he failed to answer the door of his room was opened and he was found dead, lying in the same position as when seen last night.

Mr. Wantz was a strong worker, and was a well known and respected man. His wife died about three years ago, but six children are living. One of them, a daughter, resides east of the city, and another, Mrs. Farmer, is at present, with her husband, making a six months' visit in European countries. The others are Mrs. Catherine Veltch, Lou S. Charles and Joseph, all of Massillon.

Coroner Conklin came over from Canton this morning to investigate the cause of Mr. Wantz's death. His verdict will be death from natural causes.

THE PRODIGALS RETURN.

Lon McDougall and Dick Walker Re-enter the Fold.

Lon McDougall and Dick Walker have come home. They got as far as Texas, and after many adventures concluded that Ohio was a grand old state, and so they came back. Mr. Walker visited a relative in Mississippi before his return. They have returned to their respective homes, which they abandoned so unceremoniously, and all has been forgiven. Mr. Walker says that the plantation business system involves cash settlements but once a year, and that doctors down there are scarier than hell's teeth. He made an exhaustive study of the commercial features of the South and regards Ohio as in the enjoyment of a comparative boom.

Caval Fights Happenings.

J. M. Liggitt, H. H. Robinson and R. Robinson started for the White City today.

Mrs. Byers and Miss Byers, who have been spending some weeks with Mrs. Fulton, will return to their Southern home this evening.

General McPherson Council Jr. O. U. A. M. celebrated their third anniversary in a field day exercise Saturday. The Rev. Field, of Canton, and T. O. Warner, of Knoxville, Tenn., delivered addresses, which were thoroughly patriotic and eloquent, and the audience "America for Americans" cheered the heartiest applause. The Rev. Warner was an old soldier, a member of the 1st Ohio, who has many old army friends here. He will lecture at the Methodist church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday he will be entertained at the home of Mr. D. Jackson, and Wednesday will have a few old friends at Mrs. Lester's home.

IT WAS OVER AN HOUR.

Mrs. A. Bert Snyder Is Held in a Machine by a Needle.

Mrs. A. Bert Snyder was the victim of a painful accident on Saturday afternoon. She was at the home of J. M. Lutz, in East Oak street, and was using a sewing machine.

In some manner the needle was driven entirely through the nail and flesh of one of her fingers and bent in such a shape that she was unable to release herself. All efforts to extricate the needle were futile, and Dr. Jones was called in. He was obliged to take the machine apart in order to release her. It was over an hour after Mrs. Snyder was caught before the needle was taken out, but during all that time she exhibited a wonderful degree of coolness, though suffering intense pain.

MR. SEGNER GIVES IT UP.

WE CANNOT BUY THE WATER WORKS THIS SUMMER.

A Clear Case of Not Having Enough Money on Hand - The Council Meets and Transacts an Annual Amount of Business of Indefinite Interest.

The members of the city council, after a two week rest, were all present at the meeting Monday, with President Hering in the chair. Street Commissioner Vogel's report for the two weeks ending June 15, amounting to \$224.49, was read and approved.

A petition signed by eight property owners was read, but an alley running parallel with Grant street, was read. In it the petitioners requested that said alley be graded, and also that another alley crossing the alley mentioned and running from Henry street eastward be put in passable condition. The petition was accepted and referred to the committee on streets and alleys. THEY WANT LOWER CURBS.

A lengthy communication signed by David Smith was read. Mr. Smith protested against the work of raising the curb in front of his property in West Main street, which those in charge of paving that thoroughfare are now having done. He claims that the raising of said curb from the barefooted existing grade would leave his sidewalk fifteen or sixteen inches below the curb line and thereby greatly damage his property. The communication was, on motion, accepted and referred to the paving and grading committee together with the solicitor to report in one week.

Similar action was taken with regard to another petition signed by Frank Smith, also a West Main street property owner, who made the same complaint as Mr. Smith.

An ordinance to assess a special tax on the abutting property owners to pay 98 percent of the cost of the proposed paving of East Main street from Cedar street to the point where the pavement terminates, was introduced and, on motion of Mr. Segner, the rules were suspended and the ordinance read the second and third times by its title only and then passed.

An ordinance providing for the payment by abutting property owners of 98 percent of the cost of paving Prospect street from East Main to Cherry, was also introduced and the rules were again suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, for the committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of having the engineer give the proper stakes, so that the sidewalk in front of certain South East street properties will be on an average two inches above the curb line. He made a motion to this effect and it was carried.

WE ARE TOO POOR TO BUY THEM.

Mr. Segner for the select committee to whom the matter of the proposed purchase of the water works was referred, reported that after conferring with a number of persons, the committee had arrived at the conclusion that the money to said purchase could not be secured at present.

Mr. Cameron reported that the fence which the commissioner had been ordered to erect on the south side of Wellman street had been placed about six or seven feet too far into the roadway, and he moved that the street and alley committees, together with the engineer be empowered to have said fence moved back to its proper place. Carried.

MR. ARRINGTON RE-ELECTED.

He Returns from the Glass Workers' Convention.

President Louis Arrington of the United Glass Workers' Association of the United States and Canada, with his children has returned from Milwaukee, where Mr. Arrington attended his trade convention. Mr. Arrington and all the old officers were honored with a re-election, and last year's scale was re-adopted without material modification. It was found that stocks on hand, with the exception of fruit jars, were lower than usual, and while the financial situation and possible tariff changes might affect the trade there was no immediate condition of threatening aspect. The next convention will be held at Milwaukee.

A Prominent Farmer's Death.

Nicholas Schraeder, a prominent farmer who for many years resided five miles north of Massillon, died Saturday night at 11 o'clock, at the age of 66 years. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Mary's Catholic church. Beside his wife, nine children survive Mr. Schraeder, namely: John Lux, of Canton; Mrs. John H. Gromer, of Norwalk; Mrs. Gus Krauser, George, John, Joseph, Annie, Clara and Tracy, of Massillon.

Schraeder was born in Luxembourg, Germany, and came to this country when but fifteen years old. He learned the cooper trade after coming to Massillon, and worked at the cooper shop connected with Rawson's mill. He then removed to his late country home, where he resided for forty-three years.

Why Don't You Use Parks? Too for headache, constipation and "that tired feeling." It purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, acts upon the sluggish liver and moves the bowels every day. Only herbs. Safe, sure and pleasant.

Under Authority of Congress.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest testimony as to which is the best baking powder.

The Official Facts and Figures.

The official report shows the Royal a pure cream of tartar powder superior to all others, and gives its leavening strength and that of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS.	
	Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS	12.58	151.1
TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

Highest in leavening strength, purest in quality, uniform in its work and perfect in keeping properties.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist.

Dr. H. A. Mott

IT IS A VERY WARM DAY

BUT MILD COMPARED TO THE BASE BALL SITUATION.

Nelson Rodenberger Replies to Ray Markel - He Calls Him Intervenor of the Wall of a Fallen Chieftain and the Ravings of a "Busted" Hero.

MR. EDITOR - The effusion from Mr. Markel in last night's INDEPENDENT sounds much like the wail of a fallen chieftain, the ravings of a "busted" hero, or the croak of a plucked rooster, for instance. It is natural that he should endeavor to lay the humiliating defeat of the Russells at Alliance on someone else other than the great Markel himself, notwithstanding the fact that the Alliance boys did splendid work with the bit whin Markel was in the box for the Russells.

I am glad that he admits, however, that it made some difference because Mr. Smith and myself were not there, even though he would like to have it understood that no one can play ball but Markel.

With reference to our not going with the club to Alliance, it is only necessary to say that Manager Lipps knew we were not going, as we had told him that unless the shoes for Smith and myself were here which had been promised since Decoration day, we would not be on hand, for we did not consider we had been treated altogether right, as the shoes which had arrived for Smith had been given to Walter, if you please. We went to Alliance after the shoes came, but were left out for a better selection, and you know the result - Markel has told you.

Markel says he could not afford to waste time, and refers to the time he played on a salary. Well I declare! who ever told him he couldn't afford to waste time, and that he ever played anywhere for a salary? Markel's mad at me I know, but bless you, I am not mad at him. He's just been spoiled by playing ball in the newspaper, that's all, and then Manager Lipps has been nursing Markel's head till it's tender and soft and swelled; yes swelled that it don't think I say that - Markel can't play ball, he is a fair old round pouter, but some of us whose names are never mentioned in the papers know what ball playing is in fact, Mr. Smith and myself have resigned, but we hope to see the Russells do good work yet and are ready to lend a hand because we have a ride in the record of the Russells, but not how under the present organization of the club. When you take a paper bag and fill it with wind and then something comes along and hits it on both sides - "busts" and there is a loud noise. That's what those two games have done with the newspaper ball player and Mr. Markel is flat at present. But he didn't need to talk to the press.

Respectfully,
NELSON RODENBERGER.

The value of a good name was well exemplified the other day, when a man asked one of our druggists for a bottle of Sarsaparilla. "Whose?" inquired the clerk. "Whose? why Ayer's," he said. "I think, is due to my using Sarsaparilla, as formerly my health was miserable, owing to the frequent changes of climate, etc., so incident to a soldier's life."

U. S. Army, writes: "For the last two years, my health has been excellent; this, I think, is due to my using Sarsaparilla, as formerly my health was miserable, owing to the frequent changes of climate, etc., so incident to a soldier's life."

YOU HAVE NOTICED

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well. Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known - established by the test of years:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS:

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Kurtz and daughter Vincie have gone to Chicago.

Miss Florence Lipps is visiting relatives in Alliance.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Paul, of Worthington a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Slicker, of Guy street, a son.

A Methodist Mission Sunday school has been started in Patagonia.

Miss Jennie James, of L. A. Koon's store, is taking a week's vacation.

Miss Harriet Miller has returned from a visit with Wooster friends.

Miss Kate Hoban, of Cleveland, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Five candidates will be initiated into Enterprise Division U. R. K. of P. on Friday night.

Mrs. Charles Wagoner is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Siffer, in Navarre.

Miss Jennie Chidister, of the Toledo Blue staff, is visiting her grandparents on Prospect street.

Dr. Frank Gaven of New York, visited at the home of James E. Smith on Sunday and Monday.

Children's Day will be observed at Mudbrook Su. day school on next Sunday, July 30, at 2 p. m.

Miss Lillian Pnythyon, of Akron, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis in Washington avenue.

Mrs. Mary Mort and Miss Lib. McEbride, of Toledo, are visiting their mother Mrs. Jane McEbride.

Ed Peet, a former Massillon boy now employed in a Toledo railroad office is paying a visit to his old home.

Mr. Josiah Doll and family have taken possession of the pleasant and beautiful Steens farm, on the Plains.

Miss Jennie Danger, who has been in St. Paul for several months past, will arrive home the latter part of the week.

Misses Ida and Nellie Jones, of Cleveland, are spending a week at the residence of their brother, Dr. F. G. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ashton, of Canal Dover, are spending the day with Mrs. Ashton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Perry.

Chas. Cupples, who is now head clerk in a large New York drug store, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Cupples, in Park street.

Mrs. D. S. Gardner, Miss Miriam Gardner, Jesse Gardner and their guest, Dr. Ed Bevard, of Cadiz, are spending the week in Zoar.

Philip George, of Braidwood, Ill., is visiting his brother, Edward George, south of the city. This is Mr. George's first visit here for thirty years.

Miss Kate Leighton's sketching class will leave for Weymouth, Mass., on the 8:30 car. Parents and pupils are invited to accompany the party.

Gustavus Wise and Miss Anna Laudmann will be married at St. Paul's Lutheran church Thursday evening at 7 o'clock by the Rev. L. H. Barry.

Mrs. Caroline Kruschinski, an aged German lady who lived near Crystal Springs, and who has been an invalid for several years, died on Saturday.

The annual farmers' picnic, under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, will be held on Wednesday, August 16th, at Lakeview, myer's lake.

A new platform is being built on the south side of the Ft. Wayne tracks, opposite the station for use of passengers arriving and departing on East bound trains.

Ezra Pietzcker, of Houston, Tex., who formerly lived here, arrived Monday. His family have been visiting at the home of his brother, Wm. Pietzcker, for the past two weeks.

Steven G. O. King is the guest of his college friend, Dr. Thos. F. Reed. Mr. King is a Havana boy who went to the Hawaiian islands six years ago and is now engaged in business there.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Keller and son and daughter Harry and Edith will leave tomorrow for Cleveland and then take the steamer for Detroit, Mich., where they will visit among friends and relatives.

Massillon G. A. R. men have received invitations for the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the 103d O. V. I., which takes place at Roundell, twenty miles west of Cleveland, August 15-22.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jacobs and children, Henry Diehman and children, Harry and Mal, left Tuesday for Cleveland, from where they will go by boat to Chicago. They expect to be absent ten days or two weeks.

The annual picnic of Chapman local Assembly K. of L. No. 161, will be held at the Youngstown Hill picnic ground on Saturday, August 19. As usual an elaborate programme will be prepared and an enjoyable time may be expected by all who attend.

The election of two majors of the Eighth regiment Uniform Rank, K. of P., will take place in Massillon on next Tuesday. The officers of the regiment will assemble in Enterprise hall at 10 a. m. The officers who are to be elected afterward will fill a number of appointive offices.

On Thursday, July 27, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad will run a low excursion to Cleveland, a special train leaving Massillon at 3:30 p. m. Returning train leaves Cleveland at 11 p. m. The low rate of \$1.25 for round trip will be made. Tickets good only on special train.

The St. Timothy's church and Sunday school picnic was held at Oak Knoll yesterday afternoon. Two band wagons conveyed many of the picnickers to the park while others went on foot and on the street cars. There was a large attendance. Supper was served at 5 o'clock. A pleasant feature of the event was the two recitations given by Miss Daley Brown, of Cleveland.

BROKE HIS LEG AND ARM.

Frank Webber Meets With A Bad Accident.

Frank Webber, 48 years of age, a farmer, living two miles east of here, met with a serious accident at four o'clock this morning. He was thrown by a sudden start from his wagon, and in such manner that his horse tramped on one leg, breaking it. Then the heavy wagon passed over the right arm, breaking it, and dislocating the right ankle. Fortunately there were no internal injuries. Dr. Rubsam was hastily summoned, and gave him surgical attention.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON

CANTON, July 21.—The county commissioners, at a meeting held this morning, decided to reject all bids which were received and opened by them yesterday for the remodeling of the county court house. All bids were irregular except that of Melbourne & Melbourne, which exceeded Architect Hammond's estimate of the entire cost. Several of the major bids, although below the estimate, were not signed; another was too footed, and in one case the bidder had not filled out the column for material and labor separately. The separate bids were not sufficient to make up the total for the separate items.

Architect George W. Hammond, of Cleveland, who made the estimate of the cost of the work and furnished the specifications and drawings, stated this morning that the bids, owing to errors and omissions, were the most unsatisfactory lot he had ever seen. "Why," said he, "none man met and listened to the reading of bids received until the time was up, and never thought that he had in his pocket a bid which he wished to tender." The commissioners have decided to advertise for new bids at once.

TRIED TO CLOSE THE LANE.

Jacob Knutson has commenced an action against Charles, Benjamin John Robert Hollinger, complaining of the obstruction of a lane. The petition filed by Knutson, Baldwin & Young, recites that he owns two tracts of land in Perry township which are connected by a lane running through the Hollinger land to the Massillon Navarre road; that this lane has been open and in use continuously for seventy five years and he has an undisturbed right to it. He complains that the Hollingers have lately tried to obstruct and blockade the same and asks that they be restrained from further molesting him so for any others who so desire in using the lane.

SENT TO THE REFORM FARM.

Promote Judge Fawcett this morning declared the young Massillon boy Walker McClosky guilty of the assault on Asst. Officer Ascher, and also of incorrigibility and has ordered Sheriff Kridler to take him to the Lancaster Reform Farm tomorrow. McClosky is 17 years of age.

Jacob Brumback has commenced proceedings against Frank Lueben, a William Buchtel, praying for judgment in the sum of \$3,570. The defendants are charged with not furnishing proper material for the construction of the Canton postoffice building and certain contracts were not finished at a specified date thus greatly damaging the plaintiff. A. A. Thayer is the plaintiff's attorney.

The Antman & Co.'s separator and engine to works closed down entirely this morning. Several hundred men were thrown out of employment.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles W. Clay and Julia C. O'burn, and Charles Schiltz and Ada Fry, of Canton, William H. Burke and Vincie Hunter, of Canal Fulton, and James W. Hutchinson and Myrtle Whitacre, of Alliance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon first ward—Jane Watson, by sheriff, to Mark W. Watson, lot No. 96, \$2,690.

Massillon second ward—Marion L. Schofer to Elizabeth J. Dean, parts of lots Nos. 125 and 126, \$570.

Massillon third ward—Mary E. Brown to J. C. M. P. and S. A. Corne, lot No. 240, \$10,000.

Massillon fourth ward—Joseph Watson, by sheriff, to Mark W. Watson, lots 1535 and 1537.

Perry township—John O. Foltz to Ursula Foltz, 25 25 100 acres, \$1 00.

Sugar Creek township—Simon Baker to Olive J. Baker, lot No. 5, Kalkbrenner addition, in Justus, \$500.

Olive J. Baker to Maria Baker, lot 5, in Justus, \$5 50.

Massillon second ward—George Schaefer to Jeremiah Howald, lot 1126, \$410.

Sylvester Purd to Frederick A. Hirt, lot No. 1565, \$325.

Perry township—William F. Ricks to George Lieberman, lot No. 166, in Columbian Heights, \$200.

William F. Ricks to J. M. Marshall, lot No. 98, in Columbian Heights, \$250.

CANTON, July 24.—The case of the state of Ohio against Warren Russell, who is charged with felony, was filed this morning. Russell, who resides in Burton City, is accused of stealing a horse and buggy at Canal Fulton owned by Joseph Steiner. The defendant was arrested on the charge to which he pleaded not guilty and was placed under \$300 bond and to stand committed until paid. Russell was kept from custody but was recaptured in West Virginia on last Friday.

DOW TAX MONEY.

The liquor traffic settlement of taxes under the Dow law shows the following: Total number of saloons in the county during the year, 339; number now in business, 286; tax assessed against saloons for the year, \$77,053.09, distributed as follows: State general revenue fund, \$15,400.62; municipal police funds, \$17,446.49; municipal general revenue funds, \$22,489.16; county or fund, \$21,706.85. The total due on July settlement July 1, 1903, \$36,775.14, distributed as follows: State general revenue fund, \$7,315.94; municipal police fund, \$9,325.94; municipal general revenue fund, \$10,663.51; county poor fund, \$10,270.65.

By cities and villages the saloons and collections are distributed as follows:

Canton—Saloons opened during the year, 188; saloons closed, 147; collected on July settlement for half year payment, \$19,137.15; amount to corporation funds, \$11,216.38.

Massillon—Saloons opened during the year, 74; saloons July 1, 70; collected on July settlement, \$8,615; amount to corporation funds, \$5,049.44.

Navarre—Saloons opened during the year, 7; saloons July 1, 7; collected on July settlement, \$1 0 9 87; amount to corporation funds, \$591.83.

MR. DUEBER AND BUSINESS.

The Roller of Canton seems to think that it is Mr. Dueber's duty to employ and pay idle watchmakers, even though his business judgment tells him that it is perilous to operate his works. The papers say: "Mr. Dueber refused to say anything about his intentions, saying to our representative: 'I want you to stay away from me!' Complaints loud and deep are heard on all sides regarding the outlook, many of the employees having reached that point where only the bare necessities of life are procured to keep the wolf from the door. These employees naturally look to Mr. Dueber for employment and feel aggrieved that being upon the verge of an actual want, that he will not give them any assurance of speedy employment."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward—Mark W. Watson to John C. Albright, lot No. 96, \$9,000.

Massillon, second ward—Eugene Shorb to Lily C. Fox, lot No. 1877, \$230.

Township—The Howells Mining Co. to Joseph J. Burger, lot No. 64, \$200.

Marriage licenses have been granted to W. R. Alder and Della Kashner and Allen A. Spoke and Martha Davis, of Canton.

CANTON, July 25.—The statistics of new buildings for the county and of banks and of attorneys fees in criminal cases, have been compiled by the auditor and are as follows: One county building, costing \$60,000; 14 stores and warehouses, costing \$61,500; 610 dwellings, costing \$744,600; 120 stables and barns, costing \$77,000; 21 manufacturing buildings, costing \$181,400; 9 other buildings, costing \$29,300; 6 national banks, capital, \$189,200; 1 private bank, capital, \$98,000; 14 banking establishments with a capital of \$1,537,200.

May term of court adjourned sine die Monday evening. Monday was spent in hearing motions, confirming sales and clearing up the docket.

The Canton city council made tax levy last night of twelve mills, an increase of one-half mill over the last year.

A MASSILLON WOMAN.

The divorce case of Anna B. Pool vs. William Pool was heard by Judge McCarty today. Attorney R. H. Folger handled the case for the plaintiff and no defense was made. A decree was granted, giving absolute divorce, the custody of the child to the mother and restraining the father from interfering with the control of the child. The action was based on failure to provide.

The amount of alimony granted to Justice Folger's client was \$500. The grounds for the divorce were adultery, extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty.

Lyman Howenstone, while shingling a roof, fell from the Wesleyan church in East State street, breaking both legs.

The Sans Souci and the Junior Assembly will dance at Werner's hall on Friday evening. Massillon young people have been invited.

George Blank and William Brown, as partners in the saloon business in the West End. Last night they had some dispute which ended in a fight. Blank was arrested for assault and battery and fined five dollars and costs.

A hearing on the ditch, three and one-half miles long, principally in Perry township, is being held by the county commissioners today.

Isaac Stupper, a small grocer of O'neburg, assigned to J. H. E. Minor, of the same place for the benefit of his creditors. The assets are \$700 to \$800 and the liabilities about the same amount.

A party of twenty young people are picnicking at Waynesburg today.

CANTON, July 26.—Oliver Jacobs has commenced proceedings in court against Harrison Baldwin, Louisa Baldwin, his wife, and Marshal Wagner. The plaintiff prays for judgment in the sum of \$2,700, alleged to be due on a promissory note given by the defendants, the note drawing 7 per cent interest payable annually from the date of its issue, Nov. 1, 1881. The note was made payable to Z. F. Shoe maker but was transferred by him to the plaintiff, who is represented by Attorney D. F. Reinhold.

SHE SAYS HE IS CRUEL.

Gertrude Thom, who has petitioned the common pleas court to enjoin her husband, Adam Thom, from disposing of in any manner encumbering his property, as he desires alimony, and claims that the defendant has cruelly beaten her and that she is now compelled to live with a friend, as she is forbidden to enter her home. She also charges Thom with neglect and failure to properly provide. The plaintiff states that the defendant, who is master of the Canton market, makes a good salary, and is the owner of property which rents for \$68 per month. Mrs. Thom desires a goodly portion of the property.

HUGH RYAN IS DEAD.

After a heroic battle for life, Hugh L. Ryan, who was struck on the head by a pitched ball in a game two weeks ago last Sunday, died Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the effects of the injury. The body will be taken to Covington, Ky., today, for burial.

TWO ASSIGNMENTS.

John J. Kaiser, a contractor and builder in this city, assigned yesterday afternoon to J. J. Grant. The assets are estimated at \$14,000, \$12,000 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal property. The liabilities are not known.

The assignment of Jacob Seacrist, a lumber dealer and contractor, was filed at the same hour. The latter's assets were \$5,000, \$2,500 in real estate

and the same amount in personal property. The liabilities will not exceed the assets.

Marriage licenses have been granted to H. W. L. nde and Rosa Edgington, and John Webb and Lillie E. Brown, of Canton.

Edward Jansen, of the drug firm of Jansen & Koch, will leave tomorrow for Chicago, where he will remain several weeks.

The children of the Louisville children's home are picnicking at Meyer's lake today.

Twenty five more men were started to work at the Dueber factory this morning.

PEACE AGAIN PREVAILS.

THE RUSSELLS CONCLUDE TO GET TOGETHER.

All Past Differences are to be Forgotten, and the Club will Work in Harmony for the Common Good and the Eternalment of the Public.

A special meeting of the Russell baseball club was held last night in the club headquarters to consider the disensions growing out of the late Alliance games. All members were present except Markel and Pills, both being out of town. Arvine Wales was elected director in place of Charles Edward, who is out of town. An experience meeting and love feast followed. All the members had something to say, and the uniform tenor of the speeches was that the hatchet should be buried, all differences forgotten, and efforts made to give the Russell's standing to which they were entitled.

Manager Lipps spoke briefly and to the point. He wanted absolute control of the club, without outside interference, or he would resign. It was informally agreed that Mr. Lipps was justified in his position, and that he should have no future cause for complaint.

As no resignation is in writing had been tendered, none could be acted upon, and it is believed that now the flurry is over, there will be no more trouble, and that the club will work together in peace and harmony.

The Alliance club will play the concluding games of the championship series here, on Friday and Saturday of this week.

MR. MARKEL REPLIES.

He Turns Light on the Base Ball Situation.

MR. EDITOR—I see that Mr. Rodenberger, through the aid of some friend (?) of mine, has undertaken to explain, through the columns of your paper, why he and Mr. Smith did not show up for the games at Alliance, but as in everything else that he has anything to do with, it has ended in a miserable cry and his usual amount of baby talk, finally acknowledging that it was because his new shoes did not come. Then he gets personal and whines because the newspapers would not compliment him, and because they saw fit to say a good word for me he whines again. The people of Massillon and the patrons of the game can judge if I am misrepresented, and if at any time by honest and earnest ball playing I may secure a compliment from the newspapers, I am proud of it, and am more than pleased to read of the good work of my fellow players.

Now as to the good work of the Alliance players at the bat being the cause of our defeat, allow me to refer you to the score and see if we did not outbat them in each game. The score will show how hard they batted the ball. The secret of their success is that they have no whiners, babies, sulkers or people who want to be excused in their team, but play together like men and go in and win, standing by their manager instead of working against him. I am sorry that any trouble has occurred in the team and only hope for the future success of the Russell's. I have always tried to work in harmony with our manager and cause him as little trouble as possible, and if by so doing I have caused the enmity of some of the players I am very sorry.

Hoping that the people who patronize the greatest game on earth will take an unprejudiced view of the matter, I am,

Yours respectfully,

RAY L. MARKEL.

THE W. & L. E. ON TOP.

Other Roads Do Not Meet Their Rate to Chicago.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie road can still claim to be giving the lowest rate out of Massillon into Chicago. The other lines were maintaining the old \$13.70 rate this morning, while the W. & L. E. was selling tickets at \$9.50. The result was that the W. & L. E. secured one party of fourteen, who took the morning train to Chicago.

There is a likelihood that something will drop in a few days. The Independent has a note from General Passenger Agent Terry, of the C. & L. & W., in which he says: "There is to be a meeting of managers in Chicago this week, and probably some arrangements will be made to meet the situation." The cut was initiated by the "Big Four." As the C. & L. & W. operates with the Lake Shore, the consent of that road must be obtained before a reduction can be made.

The Mission in Patagonia.

The mission Sunday school which is being held at the Getz residence on Hunt road, in Patagonia, is not being conducted by any one denomination, but is under the direction of people from various local churches. Last Sunday there were thirty-six pupils present. The Book of Leviticus is used for the lessons. Among the teachers are Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Williams, Judson Farrell, Jacob Spuhler, S. B. Hankins and John Meek.

[Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. Take a box.

NEWSPAPER NEWS.

The Weekly Budget of Comment and Information.

The Misses Maggie and Gwenie Rummings spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Allen, at Genoa.

Evan Blethyn has returned home after spending several days in Jackson county and Columbus.

Mrs. George Edwards spent Wednesday with Pastor Lister, near North Lawrence.

S. W. Heinbuch has sold out his meat market on North Erie street, Massillon, and will again take up his abode as butcher in our village. Sam, inasmuch as city life is not congenial to your best interests, we welcome you back to your old home.

If the Immortal J. N. has departed this life, Massillon will not necessarily suffer loss, for they have a J. H. that can fill the vacancy.

A new coal company has been organized and is prospecting on the John Prosser farm for a block of coal that was left by the old Willow shaft for retail trade. We trust they may be successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Braslars, of Shabtown, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Doherty during Sunday.

Chapman Assembly No. 164 K. of L. will give one of their social dances on Sunday evening of this week at their parlour. Good music has been secured, and the usual good order will be maintained. So come one, come all. Tickets, 25c.

Work on the Ft. Wayne double track at this place was discontinued suddenly on Tuesday last work by order of Contractor Ainsworth or Pillsbury. Just why this action is stopped and those west of us working is mysterious, as it is part of the job must be completed before further extension of the double track can be accomplished. Some surmise that everything has not been running to the satisfaction of Mr. Winner with the foreman and that the North Lawrence foreman will be sent here to complete the job, which will take about four weeks. In the mean time the Italians and Austrians are reacting to the fair winds of the earth in such a way.

Last week's issue of the Journal of the Knights of Labor contains an excellent reply to an editorial that appeared in the Cleveland Leader. The writer has been a reader of the Leader for more than twenty years and wears a medal to say in every instance where labor disputes arose the Leader was invariably advocated in favor of non-violence being associated with this class of people all attributed their position to their ignorance of the labor question. But it seems the Leader takes pride in opposing all labor movements on principle, hence we should not be surprised at that organ accusing labor leaders.

With the exception of the labor question the Cleveland Leader meets our hearty approval, but when it attacks such a man as Powderly we feel like drawing the line.

T. V. Powderly, in outlining the new organization, declares that he will accept no office in it whatever. If such should be the case, more is the pity, for we believe there is no man in this country as well informed in the details of labor organizations and as competent as Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa. His loyalty to the cause of labor is undisputed; overtures have been tendered him, politically and otherwise, that would prove of great personal benefit to him, but in detriment to the labor cause, and on the latter ground he declined. Gentlemen, such men are scarce in any walk of life, and especially in labor organizations, for all jump at the first opening and allow those behind to take care of themselves as best they can. This has been our personal observation. So when we get a man like Powderly, who has stood the test, we say, stick to him.

When I began using Ely's Cream Balm my catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharges a large amount of filthy matter. It has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since. J. H. Sommer, Stephany, Conn.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

SEE HIGHER'S New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie, Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

The Brown Lumber Co.,

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

Are at hand and some'r dazed on the spot when they see those cool and Stylish Percale and Negligee Shirts Selling for \$1.00

OLD SOL can have no effect on you while wearing one of those elegant Sailors for \$1.00.

PRICES TALK and you need no ear trumpet to understand them here.

SPANGLER & CO., Strictly Hatters & Men's Furnishers.

Everything used in making Cleveland's baking powder is named on the label. Cleveland's is simply a pure cream of tartar powder. No alum, no ammonia.

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does more and better work than a heaping teaspoonful of any other. A large saving on a year's bakings.

A COAL FAMINE

Mr. Blair Predicts Trouble For the Great Northwest.

The Massillon operators met yesterday, to fix the price of coal for the next thirty days. Only routine business was transacted. After the meeting General Manager A. G. Blair of the W. & L. E. said to a Leader reporter:

"The outlook for coal in the four great coal producing states, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Indiana is rather gloomy. A large proportion of the miners are now idle with the immediate prospect of some of those now in operation stopping work. This can be attributed to the scarcity of money and the refusal of the banks to loan money on the presentation of paper."

There is at present a sufficient large quantity of coal on the market, but this will not last all winter, and then what will the northern and great western territory do? Not only will physical suffering ensue on account of lack of fuel, but industries, manufacturing, and railroads will suffer to an incalculable extent. Unless coal is mined at once and shipped to the upper lake region while the navigation season is open, the price will take an upward leap when winter comes on, both because of the scarcity of the product and the cost of transportation by railroad, which is much greater than by boat. The greatest consumers of bituminous coal are the railroads, next are the manufacturers, and third individuals. And now I just want to say that unless the money institutions open their vaults and release the money used to reinvest in the country will be visited by a direful coal famine. My prognostication may be a trifle overdone, but it is based on the present situation and grave condition of affairs."

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

Hess, Snyder & Co.'s New Engine. Improvement at Warburton & Co.'s.

Hess, Snyder & Co. have ordered of Russell & Co. a new 250 horsepower Russell automatic engine of the finest grade for use in their works. The engine is now in course of construction, and will be completed and erected as soon as possible. The 160 horsepower engine which Hess, Snyder & Co. are now using is too small for their requirements, and they have sold it to the new Navarre Stoneware Company.

The Warburton stone company is having erected by Palmer, of Louisville, Ky., a new steam dryer at their brick plant. This dryer will greatly facilitate the work of making brick and will improve the already fine quality of the product.

An Important Meeting.

The Republican central committee of Stark county is hereby notified to meet in convention at the McKinley club rooms in Canton, O., on Tuesday, August 1, 1903, at 1:30 p. m. There will be important matters before the committee at that time, and it is especially desired that there be a full attendance of the committee.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is

An Important Document on the Monetary Situation.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, has addressed to Secretary Carlisle the following communication:

To Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury: I promised to give you in writing the substance of my statements made to you in conversation touching the monetary condition of the country. I have now the belief that the present stringency is produced, not by any lack of sufficiency of our currency, but by the loss of confidence produced among business men because of the bad quality or inferior character of a large part of that currency.

"There is no error of more common prevalence than that the abundance of money issues necessarily adds to the commercial or business energy of a people. Of course, a certain amount of money tokens are absolutely essential with which to effect the exchange of commodities. These money tokens do not create exchanges, but the exchanges create a necessity for the tokens. Money tokens do not grow wheat and corn, nor manufacture cloth, nor operate railroads, nor sail ships. Labor and skill do these things, and among a people entirely civilized 95 per cent. of the exchanges necessary in these operations are consummated through the medium of bank checks. Experience demonstrates that this mode of exchange is more convenient, safer and less expensive, and experience also demonstrates that these facilities become enlarged or contracted as the money tokens become scarce or abundant. This is a business law as invariable as the laws of nature. Hence there is less danger in limiting the bulk of circulating money than people generally imagine. The bank check is a better for another reason: That, having performed its office, it ceases to circulate; it is removed from the volume of circulating money and is forever cancelled. If the exigencies of business demand another check it is issued anew, and more in like manner, and is destroyed when its object has been accomplished. We shall never have a perfect currency until every note used for circulation shall be destroyed on its return to the authority issuing it, and no new note issued except for value and only at the call of business demands. England has come to this, and America, with England's experience, will do likewise.

Prosperity and Volume of Circulation.

"The amount of money in circulation per capita among the people of the United States from the 1st day of July of the years named is shown in the following list: In 1873, \$18.03; 1874, \$18.13; 1875, \$17.16; 1876, \$16.12; 1877, \$15.78; 1878, \$15.32; 1879, \$15.75; 1880, \$16.41; 1881, \$21.51; 1882, \$22.37; 1883, \$22.91; 1884, \$22.65; 1885, \$23.92; 1886, \$25.32; 1887, \$26.45; 1888, \$26.88; 1889, \$26.32; 1890, \$26.22; 1891, \$26.41; 1892, \$24.47; June 1893, \$23.88. These figures demonstrate to the business man of a few years' experience that neither individual prosperity nor commercial activity is absolutely controlled by the amount of the circulating medium. The passage in 1873 of the act for the redemption of depreciated currency on January 1, 1879, put an end, for the time being, to our depreciated paper currency, and from that time till the passage of the Bland-Allison act of 1878 we were, in fact as in theory, on a gold basis, having but a single standard of exchange, and the consequent confidence in the money standard, giving assured confidence which can be based only on uniformity and permanency of value, lasted until increasing silver coinage, under the act of 1878, reached an amount which, in the constantly declining value of silver, threatened permanently to unsettle the currency.

"I think I am safe in asserting that from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1893, we enjoyed very great prosperity, individually and nationally. There was no lack of money. It sufficed not only to fill the treasury, but it abundantly answered the demands of commerce, and an extraordinary business activity followed by very high prices. It will be seen that the average per capita circulation during that period was \$20.61. If we now take the period from July 1, 1890, to the present, a period of great monetary stringency, and an average circulation of but \$23.88. It is therefore apparent that, in the common parlance, 'times may be hard' and money scarce with the most abundant circulation. If, on a given day, the active business men of a community, for reasons good or bad, but satisfactory to themselves, resolve to make no further exchange of money in their transactions, a seeming scarcity of money is the result. Whatever the volume of the circulating medium, it does not impose itself on anybody. He who gets it must give an equivalent for it. If nobody wants his labor or his property he can get no money for it. If the currency is refused to loan, it is because the loan will be less valuable, the condition is one of stagnation and 'scarcity of money' is the consequence. The per capita circulation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain is now \$19.03. Of this \$14.40 is gold, circulating freely among the people. Of silver there is only \$2.63, and of paper \$2.00.

The Example of Europe.

"The per capita circulation in Germany is still less, to wit, \$17.56. And yet in these countries, with their vast commerce and manufactures, there is no dearth of money, and interest rates at scarcely more than half the rate prevailing in this country. England has adopted the single gold standard in 1816 and has adhered to it ever since, and by so doing has become the money center of the world. Germany adopted the single standard in 1872, and since that time she has been rapidly advancing in all the elements of national greatness. It is true that France has a seemingly large per capita circulation (\$41.07), but this \$17.96 consists of silver which was coined prior to 1873, while silver maintained its relative intrinsic value to gold. The finances of France, fortunately, are steady and made secure by the happy possession of the gold coin currency. In this alone. More than half of its depreciated silver (a total of \$700,000,000) lies idly in the Bank of France, where it is likely to remain unused, as the \$31,278,818 of coined dollars that on June 1, 1893, lay hoarded in the treasury of the United States. The money standard, which France scarcely exceeds that in the United States, and, considering as it does almost wholly of gold, the currency is reasonably permanent and reliable; and as France has now ceased to coin silver, the financial situation there is not threatened as here by a change of standard.

"The panic of 1873 was, without doubt, the direct result of speculation and overtrading induced by the greenback era, beginning in 1862-63. Between 1863 and 1873, both inclusive, the balance of foreign trade against us was \$1,686,440,000—that is, we imported into this country during these eleven years, for the balance of gold and silver, more than one billion dollars. This long and steady drainage, lasting without a single intermission for eleven years, brought its legitimate fruit—a loss of a large part of the nation's wealth, and with it the country's entire stock of gold. The only currency left was the greenback and the national bank notes, which latter, being redeemable in lawful money of the United States, could not acquire any higher value than the greenback itself.

"Take the period of unbridled state bank issues of paper money, between 1816 and 1857, both inclusive, and we find a similar result. Total foreign commerce in these ten years of \$4,867,000,000, the excess of our imports of merchandise over exports was almost \$347,000,000, making an average loss of 8 per cent. per annum. This drainage of wealth resulted in the panic of 1857, whose severity continued until the depreciated state bank circulation was destroyed and substituted by the greenback currency, which at first enjoyed the confidence of the people.

Silver Legislation Responsible.

"The commercial conditions now existing are altogether different from the two periods named. It seems to me demonstrable, so far as a financial proposition can be logically demonstrated, that the present situation is not the result of speculation, of overtrading or bad business.

methods, but that it is largely, if not wholly, produced by the silver legislation of congress.

"I have already shown that under the era of depreciated greenbacks the balance of trade was against us every year. State bank issues had been tried and could not be kept at par with gold. United States bank issues had also been tried, and, though backed by the wealth of the nation, they, too, had failed to preserve a parity with gold. The increasing production of silver as compared with that of gold had led to an attempt to follow England and to discard it as a legal tender, and to the adoption of the most conservative statement of the world were being rapidly driven to the conviction that the highest and best political economy required and demanded a single standard of value.

"The American congress of 1873, actuated no doubt by these views and earnestly desiring to escape in the future evils that the least sagacious were now compelled to admit had followed the use of depreciated money, adopted without dissent the single gold standard. This was a wise and patriotic policy, and the declared policy of the government. At the date of the creation of greenback notes, eleven years before, the pledge was given that they should be redeemed in coin at the close of the war, and the obligation of that pledge was still acknowledged by all political parties. So far as the silver dollar was concerned, its coinage has been free from the time of the first coinage act, in 1792, but during the eighty-one years that had now elapsed only about 8,000,000 of these dollars had been coined. It is true that half dollar and quarter dollar coins, and subsidiary silver coins had been made at the mint, but, being a tender for only limited sums, the silver currency had never been an important factor in the business transactions of the people.

The Single Standard Necessary.

"Two years after adopting the single standard, in 1875, a measure was inaugurated and passed for the redemption of specie payments to become operative on January 1, 1879. If these two measures had remained on the statute books, inviolate and unamended, there is no economical reason why the United States and their people should not to-day enjoy the most unbounded prosperity. We should have had the best and most abundant currency—a gold currency of universal value and of such volume as to force its circulation, as in England, France and Germany, into the hands of the people. To be assured of this fact it is only necessary again to examine the conditions of commerce for the last seventeen years. In the first year after resuming specie payments the excess of our exports of merchandise over imports was \$79,604,481. In the next year, ending June 30, 1877, this excess was \$151,162,094. For 1878 it was \$157,814,284. For 1879 it was \$254,661,654, and this excess continued, with various amounts, down to 1892, exceeding only small adverse balances in the years 1888 and 1889. The net balance of trade in our favor from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1892, amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,892,855,446. It is safe to assume that if the legislation of 1873 and 1875, looking for a permanent circulating medium of intrinsic value, had remained at least one-third—that is, \$600,000,000—of this vast trade balance would have been paid to us in gold. In the first six years of the time ending June 30, 1881, we had already received in gold \$1,023,000,000 more than we had exported, and it must be remembered that in 1881 we had already received four years on our downward course to ward a silver standard after the Bland law of 1878.

Gold Shipments Disastrous.

"Finally, after passing the Sherman law of 1890, which more than doubled the silver purchases, the remarkable fact is disclosed that no amount of exportation of merchandise could at the time of the gold standard be exported to the United States. For instance, in 1890 we exported an excess of merchandise of over \$64,000,000, and in the same year exported an excess of gold of over \$1,000,000. In 1891 we exported an excess of merchandise of over \$39,000,000, and exported an excess of gold of over \$1,000,000. In 1892, though the excess of our exports of products in 1892 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000, yet the almost startling fact appears that during that year we exported over \$13,000,000 of gold, and now that the balance of trade has naturally turned against us, the country is being flooded with gold, and the currency is being rapidly inflated. If any gold be left in this country it is hoarded by the timid. It is as completely absent from the circulation as if it had no existence. From January, 1880, to June, 1892, nearly \$1,800,000,000 of gold and gold certificates were withdrawn from the circulation, and an average of about \$100,000,000 of gold may be further determined by the fact that in January, 1891, 88.6 per cent of the customs taxes in New York were paid in gold and gold certificates, while in May, 1892, only one-tenth of 1 per cent was similarly paid. The only gold in circulation is that which is hoarded by the timid, and the character of the silver acts of 1873 and 1890 and to furnish you the reasons for believing that the overthrow of public confidence and the present depression in business are the legitimate consequences of these acts. The natural normal result of the silver acts is that the gold currency is being rapidly flooded with gold, and the currency is being rapidly inflated. The character of the silver acts of 1873 and 1890 and to furnish you the reasons for believing that the overthrow of public confidence and the present depression in business are the legitimate consequences of these acts. The natural normal result of the silver acts is that the gold currency is being rapidly flooded with gold, and the currency is being rapidly inflated.

Had Business Policy.

"The act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman law, directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion at the market value thereof so long as silver was depreciated below the par of gold, and to issue in payment thereof treasury notes of the United States in denominations of \$1 to \$1,000. These notes were made a legal tender for all debts and receivable for all public dues, and were to be reissued by the government. The secretary of the treasury is required to redeem these notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion. To induce the national banks to accept them they are authorized to count them as a part of their lawful reserves. Coinage of silver dollars was to continue, as provided by the Bland act, till July 1, 1891, and after that the secretary is required to coin any additional bullion that may be necessary to redeem the treasury notes issued for its purchase.

"Under the act of 1878 the government purchased 291,292,019 ounces of the silver at a cost of \$208,194,222, and coined it into silver dollars to the amount of \$378,194,793. The profit of nearly \$70,000,000 made by stamping a falsehood on the coins was covered into the treasury as so much profit. Under the act of 1890 the government, up to June 1, 1893, had purchased \$145,361,857, and under the injunction of continued coinage for a year, under the act of 1890, there were coined additional dollars to the amount of \$68,087,000. Adding these amounts the coinage of trade dollars into standard dollars, we have on July 1, 1893, coined silver dollars amounting to \$149,353,857.

"If we take the market price of silver on June 1, 1893, (68 cents per ounce), the loss on this bullion so purchased by the government was on that day \$82,818,828. On June 25, 1893, the silver was worth only 73 cents per ounce, entailing upon the government an additional loss of \$4,383,431 in less than a month. When we examine the financial history of our country, and more especially the history of our coinage laws, the new-born fear of the silver dollar, as developed in the act of 1878, is quite remarkable. At the time of its passage the dollar provided for was intrinsically worth only 89 cents as compared with gold—that is, the ratio of value as between this authorized dollar and the gold dollar was 17 to 20. Instead of 18 to 1, as fixed by the coinage act of January 18, 1873, silver had been constantly declining for several years, and all Europe had closed its mints against its coinage except in subsidiary coins, limited as to legal tender. Of this fact the congress of 1873 was surely advised, because the second time it had to be continued by congress, the president to invite the countries comprising the Latin Union, which had been the last to reject the use of silver, and other nations of

Europe, to join in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, and to secure a parity of value between the metals.

Silver Demonetization Was Deliberate.

"To show beyond all cavil that the act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar as a tender for debt, was advisedly and considerably passed, we need only examine the contemporaneous legislation on the same kindred question. The provisions of the act of 1874 itself are too plain to be mistaken, and it is unnecessary to have made them different would have been a marked departure from the policy of the government as fixed by that coinage act of February 21, 1873, which decreased the quantity of metal in the subsidiary silver coins and limited their legal tender character to payments of 15 and less. Hence, the act of 1873, dropping the further mention of the silver dollar from the coinage of the United States, expressly confines the use of all silver coins of the United States to payments not exceeding 15 cents. The act of 1874 was strictly in consonance with that of 1873. It had been our previous policy since the foundation of the government to make foreign coins, of both gold and silver, receivable for public dues, and also between individuals. The values fixed by law for many of these coins, except for those of silver, were already beyond their intrinsic worth, and silver gave signs of continued decrease. Hence the act of 1874 declared, first, that all foreign coins should cease to be a legal tender; second, that the gold coins of the United States, when reduced below the weight of tolerance, should be legal tender for all debts; third, that the silver coins of the United States (including, of course, the silver dollar) shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 15 cents; and fourth, that the minor coins (the nickel and copper cents) shall be a legal tender for only 5 cents.

A Debased Currency.

"It was obvious to the least discerning that the act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar, eventually bring about not a double standard, as pretended by its friends, but a single standard of depreciated silver. Hence, from the beginning these dollars were received with great distrust. But congress, having entered upon this strange scheme of expansion, was determined not to use a currency thought to be injurious to the public welfare they ought to be allowed to reject it in their own transactions without the fear of punishment. The national banks, however, held their charters from the government, and the discipline of congress was soon brought to bear.

"It was decreed that no national bank should belong to a clearing house that refused silver certificates in payment of balances. When bank charters had to be renewed the renewal was conditioned on the receipt and retention of currency already had and getting worse day by day. The government now entered the field as a common carrier and transported, without charge, this unacceptable currency to any part of the country that would deposit gold for the same purpose. Thus the government sowed the wind, and, now, by the law of retribution, reaps the whirlwind. The public demands that gold back, and the government must pay it or embark at once on the treacherous path of depreciated currency.

"When pains and penalties failed to coerce the banks into the redemption of certificates, the government resorted to the bribe that silver certificates received by them might be counted in their bank reserves. Finally, when the banks remained obdurate against threats and seduction it was thought the general public would be benefited by the issue of small notes, and to that end, in 1886, it was enacted that the secretary of the treasury should thereafter issue silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, and the larger certificates already issued under the act of 1878 might be exchanged for the smaller denominations.

The Wiser Course.

"If greater expansion of the currency were really required by the legitimate needs of business it might have been secured, it seems to me, by inducing an increase of the national bank notes, a currency secured by United States bonds, payable in gold and always worth a premium. Instead of this, the contrary policy was pursued, and the government, by the decrease of specie-paying bank notes from \$200,000,000 in 1873 to \$172,000,000 in 1892, while this better currency was being driven out by unfriendly legislation, the channels of business were being gorged by an issue of \$100,000,000 of the remaining gold and silver certificates, and finally, under the act of 1890, by the issue of \$154,000,000 more of treasury notes in the purchase of silver bullion at an enormous loss to the people and to the government.

"Of the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gold with which we began in 1873 none can be found in circulation. The gold currency has been rapidly disappearing, and the government has been hoarding, not to reappear until the holders have some guarantee if loaned it will be returned in money equally good. The gold certificates not already forced upon the government for deposit are no longer secured. The United States notes, for the redemption of which the \$100,000,000 gold reserve is supposed to be held by the government, constitute the best security of the national banks and hence the greenback is rapidly disappearing. The national bank notes have followed the gold, and the government treasury is depleted of its surplus. Government expenditures exceed government receipts. Extravagant appropriations made upon a silver basis must now be paid in a medium of value. The heedless promise to pay the government debt in depreciated currency has come with suffering and loss.

Remedies Suggested.

"What now is the remedy?

"1. The currency should hereafter be paid in gold alone.

"2. The silver bullion in the government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds covered into the treasury.

"3. That per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the treasury.

"4. A day should be fixed, not later than January 1, 1898, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all circulating notes of every description hitherto issued by the government.

"5. At least half of the silver dollars issued under the acts of 1878 and 1890 should be sold as bullion and the remainder minted into subsidiary silver coins, and made legal tender only in payment of 10 or less.

"6. Provisions should be made for the use of the \$200,000,000 of gold bonds as a basis for banking, making the provisions as liberal as possible consistent with safety, but under government supervision.

"7. The basis of national banking should be enlarged so as to permit the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of other than United States bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be passed on by responsible government officials.

"8. All bank issues to be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

"9. All the foreign gold coins should be made a legal tender for debt and receivable for government dues at their value as fixed by law.

"10. The surplus of the treasury after the gold coin collections, to be placed with the banks in such sections of the country and in such amounts as may be determined by the secretary.

Not Poverty But Distrust.

"It is not poverty but distrust that afflicts this country. Our fabric of finance must be torn down and built anew. It was conceived in error, and every step increased the departure from the original plan. The act of 1878 was dishonorable to the government and ruinous to the people.

"The act of 1890 was a mere device to substitute silver for gold as a standard of value. Iron or copper is either more stable in value to-day than silver. We accepted the bad advice of the silver inflationists once—yes, twice. The cup runneth over, but it will not continue to overflow. If America, clothed with England, France and Germany would be constrained to use it also, and that silver would soon take the par of gold. On the contrary it

has been rapid and without interruption. These foreign governments now have our gold, and we are left with a currency discarded by the whole world and scarcely more valuable than copper. We shall again be told that there is not gold enough to furnish the world's needs. If every country had experienced did not detect this fallacy the sophistry might be accepted as argument. It is universally admitted, as already stated, that less than five per cent. of human transactions require the use of circulating money. It more than this is needed, it can be supplied by a paper currency redeemable in gold.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

Full Text of the Much-Talked-Of Measure.

Following is a brief history and full text of the law which is now causing so much discussion and agitation throughout the country. The bill, which passed early in June, 1890, a bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon prepared by Mr. Windom, then secretary of the treasury. The senate rejected important clauses of the house bill and passed what was known as the senate bill. The house rejected all the senate amendments except one, and a conference committee was appointed to prepare a compromise bill.

On July 7, 1891, a committee of conference, consisting of Senators Sherman, Jones, of Nevada, Vest, of Missouri, and Harris, and Representatives Chandler, Walker, of Massachusetts, and Bland (Missouri) met and after discussing the report, reported an agreement as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and of such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin in the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly provided in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.

"Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the last day of the month and until the amount of the coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

"Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing laws and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver in the bullion, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

"Sec. 5. That so much of the act of February 24, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of silver bullion into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credit of national banks for deposits made in such banks of circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general fund of the treasury the said deposits, and the notes of said banks which may come into his possession, subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the controller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that the notes will be paid to the said banks, the amount of such deposits shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as national bank notes, redemption account, but the proceeds of this fund shall not be applied to the deposits received under section 3, of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; 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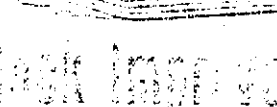
strong that a man who suffered from it ought and had to wear a tree. The thought is the same in every tongue. Look at the Moorish and Algerian people, as near by. Poor as these people are in their African land, almost exclusively poor, with the yoke about their necks and version manifest in every product of

[illegible]

There is a large quantity of Spanish silver and gold coins in circulation in the United States, and it is estimated that the total amount of Spanish silver and gold coins in circulation is about \$100,000,000. This is a large sum of money, and it is estimated that the total amount of Spanish silver and gold coins in circulation is about \$100,000,000. This is a large sum of money, and it is estimated that the total amount of Spanish silver and gold coins in circulation is about \$100,000,000.

Elder S. S. Boyer, of McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa., says his wife is subject to cramp in the stomach, last summer she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for it, and was much pleased with the speedy relief it afforded. She has since used it whenever necessary and found that it never fails. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

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Best Potato Digger
It is the best and only one that will dig so
deep as to take out
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and Light Draft.
It separates the Potatoes from the dirt
and row in plain sight. Does
not pull up the Fifth and Club Grass
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